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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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and news dealers.

RUBBER

STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SUGAR CIRCULAR

Condition of Market Throughout United States.

RESULT OF BEET PRODUCTION

General Situation Not Ma- terially Changed.

Further Decline in German Figures.

Change in Form of French Ex- port Bounties.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 4.—

Our last circular was dated November 9th, per Australia.

SUGAR.—The Western Sugar Refining Company advanced prices of refined on the 9th inst. 4c per pound, and since that date there has been no change. The list prices are as follows, subject to the usual rebate of 1/2c per pound: Cube, crushed and fine crushed, 6c; powdered, 5 1/2c; dry granulated, 4 1/2c; magnolia A, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; golden C, 4 1/2c.

We quote price in bond for export on the basis of 4 1/2c net cash, for granulated. Beet granulated of the Alameda Sugar Company is quoted at 1 1/2c per pound less than refinery prices. This company is making arrangements to increase their plant for the next campaign from 300 tons beets per day, the present capacity, to 800 tons beets per day. They have received this season far about 45,000 tons beets, with 4,000 to 5,000 tons more still to be delivered.

The Chino factory worked about 62,000 tons beets, instead of the amount erroneously stated in our last circular.

It is reported that the Watsonville factory will have about 120,000 tons beets, of which 30,000 to 40,000 tons are still to be harvested.

BASIS.—Advanced on November 7th to 3 1/2c net, according to sale, which was not reported until November 10th. On November 10th advanced to 3 7/16c net; 14th, declined to 3 1 1/2c net; 17th, to 3c net, and December 3d, advanced to 3 1 1/2c net.

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The following sales have been re-
ported: November 10th (reported the 12th) spot, 1,000 tons at 3 7/16c; 14th (reported 16th), spot, private, 2,800 bags at 3 5/16c, spot, 3,400 tons; 18th, spot, 1,600 tons; 19th, spot, 2,900 tons; 20th, spot, 20,000 bags; 24th, to arrive, 1,000 tons; 30th, spot, 1,900 bags, all at 3 1/2c; December 3d, spot, 6,500 bags at 3 5/16c.

**EASTERN AND FOREIGN MAR-
KETS.**—The general situation has not
materially changed since our last cir-
cular, although shortly after the date
of its issue refiners were compelled to
meet their immediate requirements by
paying higher prices. Boston buyers
commenced by paying 3 3/4c for 96 test
centrifugals, and this was afterwards
followed by sales at 3 7/16c. The lat-
ter figure brought the price at 1 1/2c
above the parity of beet sugars, but is
not considered a high premium on ac-
count of the comparative scarcity of
cane sugars. Later on, owing to a de-
cline in the European beet markets,
some importers of cane were inclined to
sell at a reduction, and refiners secured
some 17,000 tons of all grades at the
decline. Many holders still adhere to
the opinion that his decline was not
warranted, and our latest advices show
an advance again of 1 1/2c.

The London quotations for beet, 88
test, since our last circular, have ruled
as follows: November 10th, 9s 5d; 11th,
9s 6d; 12th, 9s 7d; 13th, 9s 8d; 14th,
9s 6d; 15th, 9s 6d; 17th, 9s 5d; 18th, 9s
7d; 21st, 9s 9d; 23rd, 9s 2d; 24th, 9s
9d; 28th, 9s 11d; 30th, 9s 2d; December
1st, 9s 1d; 2d, 9s 4d.

Willet & Gray report the total stock
of sugar in four ports of the United
States November 27th, 263,376 tons,
against 142,214 tons same time last
year. Total stock in six principal ports
of Cuba, by cable, 38,254 tons, against
139,302 tons last year. Total stock in
all the principal countries, 1,747,129
tons, against 1,697,879 tons on Novem-
ber 1st last year.

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The Spanish authorities in Cuba
have forbidden the grinding of cane
this season, which, if carried out, will
be ruinous to the country. Should war
be terminated, however, shortly, it is
estimated that the crop would amount
to 400,000 to 500,000 tons sugar.

We quote from Czarnikow's latest
London circular of November 19th, re-
garding the situation there as follows:

The decline produced by German Oc-
tober figures was further accentuated
during the week under review by the
weakness of American markets, which
gave way about 10 1/2d per cwt., whilst
our quotations were only 6d down,
with a slight recovery at the close,
though higher estimates of production
are foreshadowed. It is supposed that
yields in the first months of each crop
have a tendency to look better each
year, as the juice gets more completely
worked out, reducing the quantity of
second runnings later on. In any case
prices are 9s to 9s 3d for 88 test. Beets
are evidently not considered high so
long as there is grave uncertainty
about Cuban production, and are not
likely to produce such excess of sow-
ings as may be required to cause much
uneasiness. It seems that our figures
constitute exclusively of tramps and mil-
lionaires.

week were erroneous, the consumption
being reckoned for the financial year
from April 1st to March 31st, and
though factories claimed for 1,950,000
tons, the Government will only grant a
bonus on 1,750,000 tons. This quantity,
however, is generally exceeded in
any case manufacturers seem anxious
to secure buyers at about 10s for
next year, showing that they do not
anticipate any difficulty in contracting
roots on this basis.

The French export bounties proposed
by the Government were accepted in
principle by the Customs Committee,
but rejected in the form proposed, and
various modifications were asked for.
Holders hope that the matter may be
arranged after some delay, and the sub-
ject will be discussed tomorrow, mean-
time that market remains above ex-
port parity.

In cane sugar, transactions have
been confined to grocery crystallized,
of which, last Friday, a fair quantity
of new crop Demerara sold at steady
prices for medium and good, and rather
higher for finer qualities. Since the
demand has fallen off, and in sympathy
with beet buyers, act again with
greater caution. Refining descriptions
continue to be sparingly offered, hold-
ers not being disposed to submit to
any reduction.

Our latest mail advises from New
York of the 28th inst., state that the
market for raws is firm with a ten-
dency in favor of sellers. Refined is
in small demand, and prices are quoted
on the basis of 4 1/2c net for granulated;
medium, German granulated, 3 3/4c@4c;
fine, German, 4@4.10c. Dutch, 4 1/16c.

London cable of same date quotes Java
No. 15, D. S., at 11s 4 1/2d; fair refining,
10s; beet, November, 9s 1/2d; December,
9s 4 1/2d; golden C, 4 1/2c.

RICE.—Hawaiian—Receipts,

CUBAN FIGHTERS

Annoying Weyler and Approaching Havana

MANY WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Sugar Trust to be Bucked by Brooklyn Firm.

Beet Sugar Industry in Mexico
News From World
Centers

HAVANA, CUBA Dec 4.—The situation across the bay is very grave. The insurrection which has within the last week several times attacked Guanabacoa, which is directly under the guns of Morro Castle, today made a bold dash and entered the town. The resistance of the garrison was overcome and the Spanish troops were defeated and compelled to flee. The insurgents then began their work of destruction and plied the torch in every direction, burning a large part of the city. The citizens as soon as possible fled to Havana or to the suburbs.

The feeling here is one of great concern. Large bodies of troops have been dispatched by the Government to dislodge the rebels. The firing of the combatants was heard here and the sight of the red sky showing the devastation that was in progress struck terror into many hearts in the capital. The strength of the column that entered Guanabacoa is not known. If the Government authorities are aware of the name of the leader they have not disclosed it.

MORE WOUNDED ARRIVE
Evidence that Weyler's Men Were in a Hard Fight

CINCINNATI, O., Dec 4.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West, Fla., says Passengers by the steamer from Havana tonight say that a train with 500 wounded Spanish soldiers arrived there today. It was said that most of them came from the vicinity of San Cristobal and Candelaria. No definite statement could be had as to what battlefield they came from. Rumors prevailed on their arrival that Weyler had sustained another defeat. Counter statements were also made that the vanguard of Maceo's army had been defeated. Moreover, it was announced that Weyler is on the eve of attempting to storm some of the hilltops where Maceo is entrenched.

This afternoon the rumor was current on the streets there that another garrison of Spanish had deserted over to Maceo with their arms, ammunition and stores. The place was not given, though it is supposed to be near Palafox. Over 450 men were in the garrison. Late in the afternoon guerrilla fighting was reported across the bay from Havana. Just beyond the line of forts a small party of insurgents made a dash into the suburbs. They succeeded in killing three Spanish soldiers, capturing one captain and firing several houses. They lost five killed. Several American correspondents at Havana have had friendly warnings that Weyler is contemplating deporting some of the most outspoken ones because their reports do not please him.

ORINOCO CONCESSION
Report That Venezuelan Government Has Ratified It

NEW YORK Dec 3.—A dispatch to the World from Caracas says The Venezuelan Government has published a decree ratifying the Orinoco concession. This means the success of an American enterprise. The Orinoco concession referred to in the foregoing special cable dispatch from Caracas to the World doubtless means the grant of territory supposed to embrace 10,000,000 acres of the Manoa country which was transferred to the Orinoco country.

The grant includes territory extending from near the western or upper limit of the Orinoco delta to the coast, including by its northern boundary several of the delta islands and extending southwest to the crest of the Jatataca Mountains.

It is said to have been indicated by Holland as the most promising and most likely region for colonization he had in his travels in South America.

ANOTHER SUGAR RIVAL
Rival of Brooklyn Firm Will Enter the Trust

NEW YORK Dec 4.—Arbuckle Bros. sugar merchants and millers are the come-trials of the American Sugar Refining Company, whose capital is \$7,000,000 and assets \$112,000. The firm has advertised for a year, naming superintendant and manager for the building of the first refinery in the block on John Street. The plan is to have a capacity of 1,000 tons of sugar per day, to be erected in two months or less than that.

At the office of the American Sugar Refining Company, Henry O. Havens, president, and the plans of the first refinery will not receive any at

ention from him. He refused to talk about the project.

The talk of the coffee and sugar districts was that the enterprise was forced in the Artuckles by rivalry in the coffee business. Another incentive to the firm's resolve was a resolution next spring to the plan to be machine used in picking coffee. This device will then be free to coffee millers.

LEADS IN NEW MEXICO

New Leads in New Mexico
More than anticipated

SAN JUAN, N. MEX. Dec 3.—A telegraph from El Paso, Tex., stated that the New Mexico sugar factory started the census of the sugar beet in the 100,000 acres of sugar beets in sugar beet country anticipated.

The beets average 16 per cent sugar for the entire product of the valley.

On account of this extreme richness the working up on the beets will be less

rapid than if they were poor in sugar.

The beet sugar machinery of all countries has been made for beets from 10 to 16 per cent.

Pecos Valley beets, not having been taken into consideration.

Eventually the machinery will be made for Pecos Valley beets.

The capital for this new enterprise is furnished by Wisconsin brewers who are

now on the ground witnessing the first run.

STEEL PLANT IN JAPAN

One Will be Established There and Much Ore May be in Demand

TACOMA (Wash.) November 24.—K. Maizumi of Japan is here en route to Yokohama. He says a \$2,000,000 steel and iron plant is to be at once established in Japan and that inasmuch as the ore must come from England or the Pacific Coast States of this country there will be a continuous demand for an unlimited amount of ore from this Coast if it can be furnished the freight rates being favorable to this district.

Mr. Maizumi has studied the steel and iron plants of England, Germany, and this country being the representative of his Government which will build the new steel plant in Japan.

Sugar Beets at Pleasanton

PLEASANTON Nov 15.—Agitation for a beet sugar plant here has been commenced. It is stated there are available 11,000 acres of land well adapted to the cultivation of the sugar-beet. Capitalists will be invited to inspect local conditions with a view to investing in this direction. There are said to be the best of opportunities awaiting such investment.

Arbitration With England

NEW YORK Dec 4.—A copyrighted cable to the Evening Post says Ambassador Bayard assured the Evening Post correspondent today of his belief that before his departure from England permanent arrangements for arbitration would be reached between England and America.

Iowa's Official Note

DES MOINES Iowa Nov 28.—The official count of Iowa's Presidential vote completed today, shows McKinley 289,232 Bryan 222,741 Palmer 4,519 Leveing 3,192 Bentley 333 Mattiehett 453 McKinley's majority 57,136 McKinley's plurality 65,552

President Diaz Inaugurated

CITY OF MEXICO Dec 1.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who was first elected President in 1876, was inaugurated to-day for the sixth time.

NEW OCEAN LINER

Pacific Mail to Have New Steamer Profitable Year

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 20.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has at last awakened to the necessity of building vessels that can successfully compete with the swift liners of the Canadian Pacific and the new Japanese Steamship Company. A dispatch from New York has been received which announces positively that by a unanimous vote the directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have ordered the building of a new steamer. The ship will fly the American flag and will be available for use by the Government as a transport. She is to be of 7,000 tons burden and capable of making not less than sixteen knots an hour. This steamer is to be used in the China trade of the line.

The directors have authorized the payment of the semi annual dividend of 1 per cent of the capital stock of \$20,000,000. The report of the treasurer showed that the company has in the treasury \$1,500,000. When Collis P. Huntington took the presidency of the company in 1887 there was a deficit of \$1,20,000.

The new steamer will be built at Newport News and will be at least as large as the Empress of China and Empress of Japan of the Canadian Pacific line and 200 tons gross larger than the China, the best vessel the Pacific Mail has on its line.

As compared with the great American and S. S. Liner now

affair will be about 100 tons gross

smaller but the passenger accommodations will be equal to that of the S. Liner and her engines built on very

the same designs.

The propelling engines will be of the triple expansion type capable of giving the ship a speed of 15 knots under pressure. The rig will be furnished by two powerful motors that will furnish 1000 h.p.s. One of the 7000

h.p. of the new ship will be promoted to 1000 h.p. to give the A. Liner liner.

It is thought that the company will not stop long after they have

arrived on the coast mentioned.

A present number of White Star and Cunard Line Company and all trades are secured to wear

the all right to the English

and American lines.

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for Pecos Valley beets.

Mr. E. B. Carley brought the news

last night having ridden over from

Hana on horseback.

The total loss may be estimated to

be about \$10,000.

News from Lahaina concerning court

and jury doings is meager and un-

interesting. The Hawaiian jury has fin-

ished its business, and the foreign jury

is at present engaged on the Pala-

mauhi burning case.

The present winter term of court will probably continue into next week.

Neal the Wailuku kahuna was fined

\$200 for practicing medicine without a

license and a Chinaman charged with

larceny was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Mrs. Tam Yau, the wife of a promi-

cent Chinese merchant of Makawao,

died on the 11th inst. Her three little

children are afflicted with the same

fever that caused the death of the mother.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, of Ha-

makuapoko are visiting in Honolulu.

An auction of horses and household

effects belonging to L. A. Andrews

took place on the 10th in Wailuku.

Sheriff Andrews departs for Hilo,

his new home by tonight's steamer.

Mrs. Andrews is making a short visit

to Honolulu.

Communication by telephone with

Hana will be completed within a day

or two.

The schooner H. N. Kimball, Guttor-

meister master arrived in Kahului on

the 10th, 18 days from San Francisco.

She brought a cargo of general mer-

chandise for the Hauku and Ham-

A TALK ON INDIA

Kawaihao Church People Listen
to Dr. Emily B. Ryder.

COUNTRY'S FOUR RELIGIONS

Help Needed For Poor Women.

Some Peculiarities In Mode of Burial--Interesting Description of Christianity's Growth

Dr. Emily B. Ryder who is here in the interest of the child-wives of India gave a short and very entertaining talk on the subject of India in Kawaihao Church last night. Among her interested listeners were quite a number of foreigners. The substance of Dr. Ryder's remarks was as follows:

India is very large country comprising in all about 288,000,000 people. This great population is divided into religious sections, according as they are Hindoos, Mohammedans, Parsees, and Christians. The greatest number belong to the Hindoo religion. They believe in one universal and omnipresent God who fills all air and space and is everywhere and in everything.

Dr. Ryder then traced briefly the history of their religion up to the present dates when their gods have increased from three to 330,000,000. Next followed a description of the making of idols and their mode of consecration.

The tom-tom or 'music' which the Hindoos employ to 'serenade' the gods was described by Dr. Ryder as being particularly unpleasant to the ears of people used to the ordinary kind of music. Christians in India live as far away from the temples as it is possible, in order to avoid the noise. Upon being asked what the noise meant, a Parsee gentleman answered, 'Oh, it is only the Hindoos making a noise to awaken their gods before praying to them. You know it is about the same with Christians. They always ring a bell and play the organ, in order to awaken their gods before beginning to pray.'

Every family has what is known as a domestic idol. If the man of the house happens to be a priest, then he can do the praying, but if not, a priest must be employed to come each day and to spend an hour.

After a priest has worshipped the god he puts what is known as the 'god-mark' on the foreheads of the men. This is either a 'V' representing Vishnu, or three parallel lines representing Siva.

After the god mark has been put on the seal of marriage is put on the fore head of the wives—a red wafer between the eyes.

This is about the only attention that a Hindoo wife gets. The Hindoo religion shows no respect for women. They have no souls, therefore they are not entitled to either love, respect or kindness. A woman is the only soulless thing alive. Even dogs, cats, rats, and all other animals have souls.

A Hindoo gentleman was asked to give the exact position of woman whereupon he answered that she is lower than a dog, cat or rat because she has no soul and higher than kitchen utensils because she has life and can move.

Asked if a Hindoo woman could obtain a soul the gentleman replied that this was only possible by marriage, a provision made by the Hindoo religion. The reason these marriages occur when the females are so young is to give them a soul as soon as possible. When this event occurs the wife is owned by her husband soul and body, and she must obey him in every particular. She must never speak unless spoken to and then her answers must be in monosyllables.

If a husband dies before the wife it is the fault of the latter and she must submit to the most severe discipline possible. Either she has done some wrong in this life or in some previous incarnation.

Before the English Government came into power in India it was the custom to burn the bodies of the wives along with those of the dead husbands.

Now that this is forbidden by the Government the wives are not burned, but they are made to live a life of prolonged misery. They are allowed to eat only once in 24 hours and usually become slaves in the family of their deceased husband.

The Mohammedans constitute a large part of the people. They are not idolaters, but believe in one universal and supreme God whose prophet is Muhammed. They treat their women rather better and believe that they have souls. However they have no education and are kept shut up in rooms. Some of these women have been within the limits of their own yards for 30 or 40 years. Others have been in rooms for several years. These are known as 'caged women.'

Some of them learn to read and write at home but these are few. Their life is restricted and very monotonous.

The Mohammedans try to make converts by the sword if not by the voice. They have their workers in Australia and Africa now. In the latter place they are making great headway.

The Mohammedans bury their dead in graves. They are wound in winding sheets upon which are written many texts of the Koran.

A Mohammedan must pray five times during the day. It is not an uncommon sight to see a Mohammedan at

noon or at any prayer time kneeling on the streets praying.

If a dead man is suspected of not having said his daily five prayers, his family must get a priest who must say over his number of prayers it is estimated the deceased has omitted.

Mohammedan man and wife never see each other until after marriage and then the first look is through the glass of a looking glass. Bitter disappointment often follows this first look.

If a husband wishes to divorce his wife, he needs only say three times in her presence, 'I divorce you' and the thing is done while the woman has nothing whatever to say.

The Parsees are known as the fire-worshippers. In olden times they had temples seven stories high on the tops of which were the sacred fires.

The temples of today are square buildings two stories high surrounded by high stone walls through which no one can enter.

The Parsees say that fire is the purest element that can be gotten to represent the invisible spirit.

To build a sacred fire it is necessary to get the fire caused by lightning. This is used to purify the frankincense, sandalwood and myrrh used as offerings.

The Parsees dispose of their dead in a peculiar manner. Towers of silence are built on the highest hills and in these the dead bodies are placed to be devoured by vultures.

The Christian religion existed near as early as it did in Syria. It is said that St. Thomas, one of the 12 Disciples, was the one sent to India. This was, of course, in the first century.

St. Thomas being a builder tried to support himself by following his calling and during his leisure time preached Christianity. He was much persecuted by the Hindoos and other people of the land.

After a time one of the Rajahs who was having a palace built by St. Thomas was converted to Christianity and used his influence to allow St. Thomas to build a shrine in which to pray.

Out of Madras a little is a mount called St. Thomas Mount, and upon this is a church of the same name. Tradition has it that a church has always been there since the time of St. Thomas.

All around this are the dwellings of the Christians known as St. Thomas Christians who marry only among themselves.

In the South are the Syrian Christians, established between the second and third centuries.

Dr. Ryder said that every woman living in a Christian country should thank God for that. She then described the desolate picture of the poor and miserable women in India waiting for the Christian influence to succor them from their helpless condition. She stated that she was here in the interests of 20,000,000 women who were awaiting the verdict of Christian women in the Christian lands. It was being sought to obtain medical and legal protection for them, and the influence of the Christian women was much needed. Unless this work is accomplished it may be centuries before a change comes to better the condition of the women of India.

UNANSWERED

Why is it the tenderest feet must tread the roughest road?
Why is it the weakest back must carry the heaviest load?
While the feet that are surest and firmest have the smoothest paths to go?
And the back that is strongest and strongest has never a burden to know?

Why is it the brightest eyes are the ones soon dim with tears?
Why is it the lightest heart must ache and ache for years?

While the eyes that are hardest and coldest shed never a bitter tear?

And the heart that is smallest and meanest has never an ache to fear?

Why is it that those who are saddest have always the greatest laugh?
Why is it those who need not have always the biggest half?

While those who have never a sorrow have seldom a smile to give?

And those who want just a little must strive and struggle to live?

Why is it the noblest thoughts are the ones that are never expressed?

Why is it the grandest deeds are the ones that are never confessed?

While the thoughts that are like all others are the ones we always tell and the deeds worth little praise are the ones that are published well?

Why is it the sweetest smile has for its sister—a sigh?

Why is it the strongest love is the love we always pass by?

While the smile that is cold and indifferent is the smile for which we pray?

And the love we kneel to and worship is only common clay?

Why is it the friends we trust are the ones who always betray?

Why is it the lips we wish to kiss are the lips so far away?

While close by our side if we knew it is a friend who loyal would be?

And the lips we might have kissed are the lips we never see?

Why is it the things we can have are the things we always refuse?

Why is it none of us live the lives we could and choose?

The things that we all can have are the things we always hate?

And life seems never complete no matter how long we wait?

—Newburyport (Mass.) Herald

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from J. G. Bagley, Elkhorn, Ca., are constantly being received. The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm and I say so after having used it in my family for several years. It cures rheumatism, lame, tick sprains and swellings. For sale by all Drug-gists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The Mohammedans bury their dead in graves. They are wound in winding sheets upon which are written many texts of the Koran.

A Mohammedan must pray five times during the day. It is not an uncommon sight to see a Mohammedan at

Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of Coca and Kola Nuts.

IS STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation removes fatigue and improves the appetite never causing constipation. The proprietors of

VIN PASTEUR

have testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, assuring them of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles \$1.00

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

Beeman's Pepsine Gum.

THE ORIGINAL PEPSINE GUM.

A DELICIOUS

Remedy for Indigestion

AND THE PERFECTION OF

CHEWING GUM.

For Sale by the

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

—Liberal discounts to the trade

Sterling Silver Ware

In Great Variety. Such as Tea and Coffee sets, Spoon sets, Fish and Pie sets, Soup Ladles.

Sets Carvers, —All prices.

SILVER-PLATED WARE:

Soup Ladles, Pocket Flasks, Nut picks, Nut cracks, Napkin Rings, Salt cellars, Sugar Sifters, Child's cups, Loving cups, Spoon Holders, Pie Knives, Pearl-handle Butter Knives, Table, Tea and Coffee Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Cheese Holders, Butter Dishes, Fruit and Berry Dishes, Caster, and Water Pitchers.

CUT GLASS WARE

ROOKWOOD WARE

COSMEON Brushes, Combs, Pin Trays, Mirrors, Etc.

FLORENCE and CELLOID Brush and Comb sets.

PIANO LAMPS, Banquet, Boudoir, Hanging and Hall Lamps.

LAMP SHADES in silk and tissue.

ONYX TABLES, Etc., Etc.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

E. W. JORDAN'S

NO. 10th STORE

FORT STREET.

Xmas Toys:

Rocking Horses, Swinging Horses, Police Patrol Wagons, Gig Rockers, Divers, Shoo Fly Velocipedes, Push Carts, Doll Carriages, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Stick Horse, Chime Croque Sets, all sizes, Swings, Argongs, School Drill Guns, Magic Lanterns, a complete assortment of Games, Mechanical Toys, Christmas Tree Ornaments of all kinds, Cossackas and Bon-bons.

Dolls! Dolls!

SMALL TOYS OF EVERY KIND.

Leather Goods:

Ladies Purses, Sterling Silver Mounts, Ladies Morocco and Calf Handkerchief Bags, Ladies Lambkin and Felt Dorothy Bags.

Triple Mirrors!

E. W. JORDAN'S NO. 10 STORE, Fort St.

TROPIC OIL

For Engines and Cylinders

THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for

19 Sugar Mills

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, ought certainly to recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.



HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on TWENTY-SEVEN PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Dusson & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand when in use than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu

AGENT FOR

THE MURRIFFS, WATSON & YARYAN CO.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LTD.) LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from J. G. Bagley, Elkhorn, Ca., are constantly being received. The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm and I say so after having used it in my family for several years. It cures rheumatism, lame, tick sprains and swellings. For sale by all Drug-gists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Some of them learn to read and write at

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 15 1896

DELAWS ARE DANGEROUS

The San Francisco Bulletin is not inclined to believe that there is the necessity for immediate annexation of Hawaii which Secretary Foster suggests in a recent Chicago interview. Mr. Foster is quoted as follows:

The present Hawaiian administration is waiting for the inauguration of President McKinley to make another effort to have the Islands annexed. The constitution under which the people of the Islands are living at present has annexation as one of the main things to be striven for. The Islands were never in a more prosperous condition than at present. They are prospering in a business way because their last sugar crop was an exceptionally good one and the administration of President Dole is the best that the people ever had. It is recognized that the ultimate fate of the Islands if they are not annexed by the United States is that they will be annexed by some other of the great powers. It will be impossible for the Islanders to govern themselves successfully for any great length of time by reason of the clash between the different elements—republicans and royalists and natives and foreigners. One thing is settled, and that is that the Queen will never rule again or the monarchy be restored. So it remains for the United States to act without delay, or some other nation will assume power in the Hawaiian Islands."

The Bulletin takes the ground that England and Japan are the only nations liable to desire a hand in controlling this country, that England will do nothing to menace friendship with the United States for obvious reasons and that Japan has enough to it tend to at home consequently there is no occasion for haste.

We may say briefly that there is more occasion for haste than before though it may be true that neither England nor Japan have any immediate designs upon Hawaii. This is particularly true of England since the Venezuelan affair. It is however manifestly to the advantage of Japan that action on the part of the United States be delayed as long as possible.

In reviewing the history of the island possessions of the Pacific we find that the colonist has first established himself and his interests have increased the protecting arm of the nation to which he gives allegiance is placed over the colony and finally full possession is assumed. In point of numbers Japan is quite strong in Hawaii but in the vested interests her citizens today play a very small but slightly increasing part. Let Hawaii remain an independent nation for a period of years and there can be no doubt that aid by well subsidized strenuousness subsidized industries and careful guardianship over its immigrants to Japan in a reasonably strong hand its hold here. Japan might then reasonably make the claim that having considerable men invested here and a large population in the Japanese Government has quite as much right to assume this as any other.

This statement will likely be met with the objection that under no consideration will Japan in the displacement of the United States. We trust that it was previously but since the neutrality of Hawaii is elicited by the United States Government should be leaving its right of possession unquestionable and from the American standpoint

there is no time like the present from the standpoint of the American colonist in Hawaii and the Hawaiian born citizens the United States should not delay in establishing its title and thereby strengthening the arm of the Anglo-Saxons who every day comes in competition with the Asiatic. Delays are dangerous both for the United States and Hawaii.

THE TAIIHI STORY

In one of its November issues the San Francisco News Letter published along with the effect that the cross roads of the Pacific was to be transferred from Hawaii to Tahiti all on account of supposed negotiations between the Ocean Steamship Company and the French Government. The story was supremely idiotic from beginning to end, and even admitting that the Ocean Company contemplated a change of route there are plenty of capitalists in the United States prepared to take up its route and give Hawaii a good steamer service as it now derives from that company.

In the current number of the Planter's Monthly Editor Whitney deals with the News Letter article item by item. In the first place he notes that the French Government has for years been attempting to obtain a steamer service from Tahiti to San Francisco and the News Letter has simply rehashed an old standing offer with the object of casting discredit upon Hawaii. The line now existing between Tahiti and New Zealand is barely paying expenses and the French Government would have to raise a very generous sum to change the course of a long established and fairly profitable line like the Oceanic.

In presenting how little Tahiti and its surrounding islands have to offer when compared with this group Mr. Whitney writes as follows: Tahiti is a small island about the size and shape of Maui with an area of say 600 square miles and only one good harbor for large vessels. It is very mountainous and cut up into valleys the steep ridges running down to the sea, rendering them in some cases accessible only by mules. Formerly each valley had its own chief and people and those living in one valley could not enter in other valley without permission of the chief. This rule has been nullified since the French took possession of the island. Still there are no large areas of tillable land as in our group and almost the only products are oranges, bananas, cocoanuts and such like. The annual exports and the foreign trade to and from the island are very small. The exports and imports are hardly worth quoting. Some twenty years or more ago the French Government offered inducements to establish a steam line between Honolulu and Tahiti carrying cattle, timber and wood back. One or two sailing vessels made trips further but there was nothing in and the venture was abandoned. At one time Mr. S. G. Wilder thought of engaging in the service but the plan was abandoned as unwise.

The group of high mountain islands lying north of the Hawaiian or foreign trade or population to speak of and in never of documents for steam lines even when the Panama and Nicaragua canals are completed. The enterprising firm of Spreckels Bros. of San Francisco are the leading spirits in the Oceanic S. S. Co. will never bind imports or exports which sustains two or three ships of fourteen sailing vessels carrying mostly tonnage of foreign trade and which depend upon its carrying full cargoes and passengers and long distance.

Or the S. S. carrying and tonnage of the new plantation is that capital to carry

furnish no passengers no sugar and only a picayune traffic in oranges and cocoanuts amounting to a few thousand dollars annually.

The people here have nothing against Tahiti and sincerely hope it may get its steamship service. The story was concocted merely as part of a scheme to divert public attention from the importance in import of the United States. Only the ignorant will give such even more than passing notice and we join with the Planter editor in suggesting to the pessimistic oracle of the News Letter that his crowning fit of Hawaiian fall and channel into the deep blue ocean is harmless as snow flakes fall on the peaks of the Sierras.

VALUABLE ANNEXATION PAPER

Among the pamphlets in the collection of the Hawaiian Historical Society is the Memoir of Luther Severance written by James G. Blaine. Mr. Severance was United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands from January 12, 1851 to the close of 1853 nearly three years. He died in Augusta, Me. January 25, 1855.

Referring to Commissioner Severance's work while here, Mr. Blaine writes: It was during Mr. Severance's commissionership that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to this government was first prominently agitated. In response to a communication from the State Department at Washington, Mr. Severance prepared a paper on this subject, which was extraordinarily minute and accurate in regard to the resources and capabilities of the Islands in a commercial point of view and at the same time analyzed in the profoundest manner the political effect of their annexation. Although he retained a copy of this paper, his sense of propriety would not allow him to make it public after it had become the property of the State Department of this government. Should the subject ever again be agitated and this paper be called for by Congress it would doubtless be found to convey more of pertinent and valuable information on the subject than anything which has yet been published.

If Mr. Blaine's suggestion has been acted upon it was so long ago that the majority of those interested have forgotten it and when he previously published or not Mr. Severance's review of the situation written in the '50s would have added value at this time. It is worth while for American annexationists to search the archives.

OAHU PLANTATION.

The assurance that the Oahu plantation is no longer to exist on paper but is to be brought into active productive being is to the business community the most satisfactory greeting of the season that has been received in many days. For months B. F. Dillingham has been a well endeavoring to bring in business men at home and abroad that there is good money stored in the several thousand acres now devoted to cattle and pasture. Day in and day out he has labored with great

the group of high mountain islands lying north of the Hawaiian or foreign trade or population to speak of and in never of documents for steam lines even when the Panama and Nicaragua canals are completed. The enterprising firm of Spreckels Bros. of San Francisco are the leading spirits in the Oceanic S. S. Co. will never bind imports or exports which sustains two or three ships of fourteen sailing vessels carrying mostly tonnage of foreign trade and which depend upon its carrying full cargoes and passengers and long distance.

Or the S. S. carrying and tonnage of the new plantation is that capital to carry

forward has been subscribed by all men who in business enter is so fit their way carefully should foreigners ask for an evidence of the confidence business men have in this country its political stability its financial strength its possibilities of industrial progress simply draw their attention to the \$900,000 subscription made December 14th 1896. When local capitalists unlock their strong boxes to draw out gold for investment in a local project involving close to two millions of dollars it is hardly necessary to cast about for theoretical demonstrations of confidence.

The benefits which will accrue to the country generally as a result of this plantation launching Mr. Dillingham has successfully accomplished are manifold. It will put a very neat sum of money into immediate circulation and give the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker a slice of the incomes that have flowed into the country after a profitable sugar season, it will assure the extension of the Oahu railroad and the more complete development of the Island of Oahu, and make Honolulu more secure against any invasions which might accompany a diversion of Island trade in other channels. Business makes business and every line of trade can not fail to feel the impetus which the operation of the Oahu plantation will give. While Mr. Dillingham has not forwarded this project out of a pure spirit of philanthropy too much credit cannot be given him for having finally succeeded in opening the eyes of Hawaiian capitalists and starting new wheels of industry that will grind out an increase to our national wealth. If Hawaii had more men like him our industrial development would show far greater progress than it does today.

CARING FOR THE ENEMY.

General Horace Porter in a series of articles written for the Century on his experiences while campaigning with General Grant the last years of the civil war notes that Grant's disposition was to always take the offensive when possible. Whenever his officers came to him with an attempt to solve what the enemy might do he would invariably give prompt instructions to let the enemy take care of itself. Look at your own forces. Taking the story of General Porter tells it this close attention to his own forces, prompt action, confidence of success when fighting a force of equal proportions and letting the enemy take care of itself all combined to make up the secret of the great Union general's success.

While there is quite a measure of difference between political campaigns and the great struggle which Grant directed in the war of the rebellion his principle of letting the enemy take care of itself contains a happy suggestion to the men conducting the innovation campaign in this country. Grant gave his first attention to the organization of his own forces having done this he pushed on to the enemy's country and attacked him at every possible opportunity always moving forward and never backward.

In the present impugn which our people now have on hand there are too many inclined to sit down to ponder over what the enemy will do both here and in Washington. These men are simply wasting time but might be used to advancing in a steady forward movement which will send them into my country to work and finally to succeed. I then immediately turned in to myself and organized what they do so promptly and so well off the top of my head that I am sure that it would be a grave mistake to let them get away. I then took my pistol and shot myself in the head. I shot myself in the head and was shot to death.

It is a fact that capital to carry



And Honest.

One shoe man will take the average \$1 shoe and make it \$4 and give you a discount. Then he complains of dull trade. We take the average \$1 shoe and mark it up \$1 and sell dozens of them a day, and every pair of shoes we sell is guaranteed to be good shoes if they can't get in here ergo nothing.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
Exclusive Shoe Dealers
Fort Street.

NEW INTER-ISLAND BOAT.

Will Arrive in Honolulu on 5th or 6th of January.

The new boat recently built by Hall Bros. of Port Blakely for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, is now at San Francisco, from which place she will sail for Honolulu on December 25th or 26th.

She is the counterpart of the steamer Ke Au Hou, with the exception that her depth is 10 1/2 feet or 7 inches deeper than that of the Ke Au Hou. Her length is 121 1/2 feet breadth, 28 2 feet, and net tonnage, 240. Her speed is 9 knots.

It is expected that she will arrive in Honolulu about January 5th or 6th. She will probably be put on the Hamakua route.

As yet it has not been decided who will bring the new boat down, but A. W. Keech has been appointed engineer.

KATE FIELD'S REMAINS.

To be Sent to San Francisco on Belgie today.

Should the Belgie arrive from China and Japan today the remains of the late Kate Field will be taken from the vault in Nuuanu Cemetery and transferred aboard that vessel for shipment to the Coast. The casket will be enclosed in a large case and put aboard the Belgie without any display being made.

Several people who heard of the intended shipment asked Consul General Mills who has charge of the whole matter if it would be proper to send flowers. Mr. Mills discouraged any such proceeding in that it would be manifestly inappropriate.

Upon arrival in San Francisco the remains will be cremated, and then the ashes will be sent on to Mount Auburn, the final destination.

May Be Here.

Billy Lange the ball player stated in an interview in San Francisco that the Chicago team may play as far west as San Francisco next season and then visit Honolulu for ten days playing exhibition games.

Still Another.

The engagement of Miss Alice Widemann, daughter of Judge Widemann to Mr. Christian Conradi of Wm. G. Irwin & Co. is announced.

Hamakua Land.

On January 15th a number of lots at Hamakua, Hawaii may be applied for under the provisions of the land act of 1895.

Tired

Without exertion weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiful condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and debilitated in quality. It leaves the system

Capt. Nathan Appleton must feel rather jubilant just now over the prediction made from Washington that President elect McKinley is going to recommend a Hawaiian policy along the lines suggested by the Captain, i.e. that the Republic be admitted to the United States as a Territory without the prospect of Statehood practically the condition of the District of Columbia.

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While gathered to consider church matters the other day the conference of the Methodist bishops turned on Hawaii where the denomination has extensive missionary interests and incidentally on the question of its annexation to the United States. Several of the bishops favored such an annexation. But the idea was vigorously opposed by Bishop Hurst who claimed that it would be a grave mistake to let the church be admitted to the United States as a Territory without the prospect of Statehood.

Whether he was correct in his assertion that the people of the United States would vote down such a proposal were it submitted to them is not so easy to determine. The result would depend largely on the way in which the question would be submitted and in extent of scope upon the whim of the moment. It would not be surprising to find a life time of the existing administration or attempt was made to bring about Hawaiian annexation. There are many firm friends of this idea in the South in the Republican ranks. But it is a step that ought to be taken without serious and careful thought. Republican San and New Bedford, Mass.

Hood's Pills are to open up.

HODSON DRUG COMPANY Wholesale Agents

1000 FT. 111 Market St. Lowell, Mass.

Easy to buy, easy to take.

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UPON THE SALVATION OF YOUR SOLE.



Depends your future happiness. Remember this, and also remember that we sell the finest soled shoes, the finest of KID uppers, and give value for value received.

We are leaders, not imitators.

McINERNY SHOE STORE.

BOON TO HONOLULU

B. F. Dillingham Organizes New Plantation Company.

GREAT DEMAND FOR STOCK

Nearly a \$1,000,000 Worth Sold Yesterday.

Vast Sums of Money to be Spent. Will be Benefit to Railroad. Success Assured.

The much talked-of and greatly to be wished Oahu Plantation is an accomplished fact, and by the consummation of the plans of B. F. Dillingham, a sugar plantation company of nearly \$2,000,000 capital has been organized and will soon begin operations. The matter has been under consideration by the capitalists of Honolulu, the United States and Germany for the past two years, and it was only when the moneyed men abroad showed a decided reluctance to come in that the people here determined to make it a thoroughly local affair, to be controlled and managed by local men and with local capital.

The details of the plan were completed late yesterday afternoon, but while they were in process of evolution, men with capital to invest were falling over each other to put their coin into what will unquestionably be, unless all signs fail, one of the best investments in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Dillingham was feeling jubilant last night when a representative of the Advertiser saw him at his beautiful residence at Punahoa. Replying to the reporter's request for a verification of the rumor, he said:

"Yes, the Oahu Sugar Company will soon be incorporated and organized, and Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. will be the agents. Their subscription is a very large and substantial amount."

The present intention is to start with a capital stock of \$1,800,000. Over half of this amount is already subscribed, and I know of over \$400,000 more that will be taken by a very few intending subscribers, whose names would be on the list now, but the final agreement between Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. and the numerous property owners of the 10,000 acre tract was not concluded until nearly 5 o'clock this afternoon.

"Yes, the enterprise is local in every respect. The company will be incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, and every dollar will be taken here."

"Do you think the home capital will be sufficient to take up so large an amount of capital stock?"

"I believe the demand for stock will far exceed the amount to be offered to the general public."

"Will the assessments of stock be completed in 1897, or will they run over that year into 1898?"

"About 32 to 40 per cent in 1897, and possibly the balance in 1898."

"When do you think work will be commenced?"

"As soon as possible after the company is formed."

"How large an area do you think will be planted next year?"

"The original plan was to plant 2,000 acres of plant cane every year, but unexpected delay makes it doubtful of our being able to plant more than 1,000 acres in 1897, but an effort will be made to do more if possible, and it is hoped that the full area will be planted every year after 1897."

"How does the land compare with Ewa Plantation land?"

"It is thought by some to be fully equal to the best lands of Ewa. A thorough analysis has been made by Dr. A. B. Lyons for account of the promoter, and also by Dr. Averdun for the satisfaction of Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. The interest that firm has shown in the enterprise is a sufficient guarantee to any one of their faith in the result. I see no reason why the enterprise should not prove as good an investment as Ewa. I don't think one need ask for anything better."

"When do you think the mill and the pumping machinery will be supplied?"

"I think it is the intention of those interested to purchase the mill from the same manufacturers who supplied the Ewa mill roller, and will be the Fulton Iron Works Company of St. Louis, Mo., and the pumps will probably be ordered from Messrs. Frazer & Chalmers of Chicago, Ill."

ABOUT THE ISLAND

Minister Cooper Talks to Boston Transcript.

KIND OF IMMIGRANTS WANTED

Possibilities for Men With Capital.

He Tells a Reporter Just What to Expect in Hawaii and Gives Good Descriptions.

A gentleman not far from 40 years of age, with a full brown beard, a complexion richly browned by the sun, and a quiet, unassuming manner—this is briefly a pen-picture of Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Republic. In his room at the Parker House, where he has been staying for the past few days, he talked yesterday in a most interesting manner concerning some features of the Government of the Island Republic. Being informed that an impression prevails to a considerable extent in this country, that the revolution of a few years ago resulted in the exclusion of the native Hawaiians from all participation in public affairs, Minister Cooper said:

"Nothing can be farther from the truth. There was no intention on the part of the whites who took part in the revolution of 1893 to exclude the natives from a share in the Government of the Islands, and, in fact, they have not been excluded. This is seen plainly in the fact that out of the 15 members of the Lower House of the Legislature a majority are native Hawaiians of Polynesian blood. There are also several natives in the Upper House and in the Council of State. The qualifications for suffrage are plainly stated in the Constitution, which became effective July 4, 1894. Article 17 of this Constitution provides that 'all persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic are citizens thereof.' Special rights of citizenship are vested in any person, not a Hawaiian citizen, who took active part, or rendered substantial service in the formation of the Provisional Government, and who has taken the oath of allegiance to the Republic."

"How must a citizen of the Republic qualify himself to be a voter?"

"The qualifications for the suffrage differ in the different elections. In order to be eligible to vote for Representative in the Legislature one must be a male citizen of the Republic, and, if naturalized prior to January 17th, 1893, the date of the establishment of the Provisional Government, must be a native of a country having treaty relations with Hawaii; or he must have received special letters of denization; he must have resided in the representative district in which he offers to register not less than one month; he must have attained the age of 20 years; must be able to read and write either English or Hawaiian. To vote for Senators the requirements are rather more rigid. The intending voter must possess all the qualifications required for voting for Representatives and in addition, must be possessed of real property in the Islands valued at not less than \$1,500, or of personal property not less than \$3,000, or shall have received a money income of not less than \$600 during the year next preceding."

"What is the method of voting?"

"We vote by the Australian system of ballots."

"You speak of letters of denization. Mr. Cooper, May I ask what such letters imply or include?"

"Letters of denization may be issued by the Executive Council to persons who may have come to the Islands to reside for a longer or shorter time. These confer all privileges of citizenship, except the right to vote. Letters of denization are also obtainable to persons who have resided in the Islands for the term of seven years prior to the promulgation of the Constitution."

"Is the stock on the market now, so that persons can purchase if they wish?"

"I am authorized to receive subscriptions, and the time is limited to 10 days, so as to allow persons on the other Islands to enter their names. Personally, I believe the demand will be so much in excess of the stock to be issued that the applications will have to be filled pro-rata. Ewa has proven such a good thing that people who did not buy it when it was offered below par feel badly now that it is selling at \$1.90. There is no reason why the Oahu Plantation Company should not bring just as good results as any other on the Islands. I am satisfied with the prospects, and so are Messrs. Hackfeld & Co., or they would not have bought the large block of stock they did."

Death.

By the last mail news of the death of Hans Rudolph von Decker-Bohernstein, was received. Deceased was recently married to Miss Sascha Glade, daughter of Conrad Glade, Esq., for many years one of the leading members of H. Hackfeld & Co. The death occurred in the beginning of November from an accident while out shooting on the grounds of the Castle of Dittersbach in Silesia, Germany.

"When do you think the mill and the pumping machinery will be supplied?"

"I think it is the intention of those interested to purchase the mill from the same manufacturers who supplied the Ewa mill roller, and will be the Fulton Iron Works Company of St. Louis, Mo., and the pumps will probably be ordered from Messrs. Frazer & Chalmers of Chicago, Ill."

Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has commissioned Cyrus Gold, of Boston, to make a marble bust of the Rev. S. F. Smith, the author of "American" to be placed in the State House.

which carry with them the right of suffrage, but do not require the holder to abjure his allegiance to his native country. He is required to take the oath to support the Constitution and the laws of the Republic. By this plan of denization a man who comes to the Islands with the intention of taking up lands may be admitted as a citizen. In fact he is not granted a land patent until he has applied for and received letters of denization. If he desires to return to his own country, he has not, so far as the Hawaiian Government is concerned, forfeited his citizenship, but may resume his position exactly as if he had never left his own country."

"Who is the President elected?"

"The present Executive holds his office through Constitutional provision, for six years, from July 4, 1894. Subsequent Presidents of the Republic are to be elected by the Legislature."

"Does the President have the veto power?"

"Yes; the veto power is vested in the President precisely as it is vested in the President of the United States."

"The declaration on the part of some, then, that the Hawaiian Government is an oligarchy is not justified by the fact?"

"By no means. As I have shown you, the provisions of citizenship are generous and the suffrage is regulated with few restrictions. The educational qualification no one can object to. The property qualification required of voters for members of the Upper House is not severe, and is intended merely to restrict the suffrage to men of frugal and industrious habits and qualified for a share in the management of affairs. It is very rarely that a man of such character fails to earn \$600 in a year. Very many of the natives are in receipt of incomes of that amount. It is less than \$2 a day, you see. This provision excludes, as it is intended to exclude, only the idle, lazy, and incapable."

"As to immigration?"

"Immigration is thoroughly controlled by legislative enactment. Immigrant ships do not arrive at Honolulu unheralded, and with an indefinite number of future Hawaiian residents. Not an immigrant is allowed to land on the Islands without a permit from the Foreign Office. We always know when they are coming and just how many are coming. When the employers of labor find a certain amount of assistance necessary they give notice to the Foreign Office, and the immigration offices in foreign countries are notified, and the people are sent along. No immigrant is allowed to land unless he has the sum of \$50 in his pocket, or shows conclusively that he is self-supporting."

"You are opening up Government lands to settlement?"

"Yes, a land act was adopted by the last Legislature by which about 1,900,000 acres of Government and crown lands have been opened up to settlement. The public lands were of these two classes, but all are now known as public lands. Under the monarchy certain of the public lands might be leased, but were never sold. Under the land act now in force, a fee simple may be acquired, and this is more in accordance with the desires of intending American settlers. Proceeds of sales of public lands form a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt."

"Is all of the public land arable land?"

"The greater portion of it is either arable or pastoral land. Much of it is exceedingly rich and admirably adapted to the culture of coffee. The Kona coffee, raised on the uplands, especially of the Islands of Hawaii and Maui, is superior to any other coffee raised."

"I think that I can safely say this. The flavor is truly superb. One has never tasted coffee who has not drunk Kona coffee. For a long time a sufficient amount of this coffee has been raised for domestic consumption. The coffee culture has begun to attract the attention of planters of late years, so that a limited quantity is now raised for export. In 1894 about 190,000 pounds were exported, valued at about \$39,000. The greater portion of this coffee went to the United States."

"Is the coffee land taken up rapidly?"

"Hawaiian coffee culture is attracting a great deal of attention in the United States, and a great many are coming to the Islands to take up lands. As a rule these intending settlers, much to our gratification, are native-born Americans, of American parentage. This is the class of settlers which we desire to encourage. Young men, with small families and some money have the best chance to succeed. The soil is rich and many put a portion of their holdings into coffee plants at first, and while they are growing, support themselves and their families by raising vegetables and fowls on the remaining portion. The climate is so equable that a constant succession of crops is possible. The vegetable raiser will pull a row of cabbages, for example, and at once put in the seed for another crop. All sorts of vegetables grow well, and find a ready market. In four or five years the coffee trees are well grown and come into bearing."

"What other possibilities are there on the Islands?"

"After the sugar crop, which is the staple crop of the Islands, and the coffee crop, from which we are anticipating much in the future, may be mentioned the possibilities in the fiber plants, of which many grow luxuriantly. Sisal, ramie and hemp have great possibilities. Cotton grows in the Islands, being often found growing wild in the woods and fields, but no attempt has been made at its cultivation, to any considerable extent. Such as is grown has a long staple, and is sold to be excellent cotton. Tobacco, I think, has a great future in the Islands. It grows there luxuriantly, even rankly. So vigorous is its growth that it is rather too strong for the taste of many, but this characteristic can probably be overcome. Rubber trees grow vigorously in the Islands, but no attempt has been made to gather the gum for commercial purposes. There are many tropical fruits which have great possibilities in the Islands."

"Pineapples grow there to perfection. They are as easily raised as potatoes, and are very large, juicy and of delicious flavor. The canning industry would have an excellent opportunity in the Hawaiian Islands, especially in

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PRICE'S
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POWDER
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Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

the canning of pineapples and the preparation of guava jelly. Guava grows abundantly throughout the Islands. Olive trees grow luxuriantly, but, strange to say, they bear no olives. There is probably some peculiarity in the soil which is unfavorable to the fruiting of the olive tree."

"As to the woods of the Islands?"

"We have no forests which yield lumber. Hence we are obliged to import all lumber for building purposes. But the forests of the Islands yield various woods of great value for cabinet work. The chief of these are the koa tree, a beautiful light red wood, and the ohia, which is reddish white and exceedingly hard. The ohia is used extensively for railroad ties, and is excellent for the purpose, although a little hard to work."

"You have no minerals?"

"Unfortunately, no. The mountains of the Islands have been thoroughly prospected for metals, but it has been decided that none are to be found."

"The soil of the Islands is thoroughly impregnated with volcanic iron, but no beds of ore have ever been found."

"But we have a wonderful country of vast possibilities. The Hawaiian Islands can readily support a population of 1,000,000. The last census showed a population of 110,000. The climate is perfect; the soil fertile. American settlers of energy, good character and money enough to establish themselves are always welcome; and those who once make their home at Hawaii are not easily induced to leave."

Get Off the Sidewalks!

Marshal Brown wishes to inform all bicycle riders that the streets, and not sidewalks were made for wheels, and that in the future the patrolmen and policemen will give special attention to the arrest of such persons as have a decided preference for the former. There has been considerable complaint recently of this indiscriminate riding on sidewalks, and the Marshal has decided to arrest anyone found so occupied, be he friend or foe.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Honolulu Coffee Mills are now prepared to hull, polish and assort coffee. Apply to H. Hackfeld & Co. See their notice.

The Social Science Club met at the residence of Dr. J. M. Whitney last evening. Rev. O. P. Emerson read a paper on his travels in Europe.

James Bolster, formerly shipping reporter for the Star, and who went to Kohala sometime ago on account of ill health, is not expected to live.

W. O. Smith, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Secretary Potter, made a formal call on the Captain and officers of the U. S. S. Alert yesterday.

A 5-year-old Japanese boy, completely intoxicated and incapacitated from intelligent action, probably from the effects of saki, was the amusement of the Japanese at the lower end of Hotel street Sunday afternoon.

Horace Crabbe has on his grounds, the Nuuanu street, a Brazil nut tree which has grown from a nut which he planted twelve years ago. About a month ago a nut developed from a blossom and now it is about three inches in diameter. This is thought to be the only one in Honolulu.

Perhaps the largest number of mullet that ever arrived at the Fish Market in one day were taken there yesterday from Maunalua, Koolau, Ewa and other places. On Saturday there were but very few fish at the Market, and this state of affairs being noted about, caused the large number of yesterday.

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Is a sample of price (postage paid) to Members of the "Union Agency," Spreckelsville, Maui. The membership fee is \$1.00 per year.

Ladies' Home Journal, \$1.48; Review of Reviews, \$3.25; Chamber's Encyclopedia, 30 vol. paper, \$6; in 20 vol. cloth, \$15; Demorest's Magazine, \$2.60; Page's T. & P., 50c and 75c; Teachers' Institute, \$1.25; Mother Goose's Melodies (288 pages), \$1.25; Black Beauty, 25c and 50c; Primary School, \$1.25.

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FOR FIFTY YEARS

Order of Odd Fellows in Hawaiian Islands.

Interesting Meeting of Excelsior Lodge—Reminiscent Talks by Members.

(From Friday's Daily)
The members and fraternal friends of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., met in the lodge room last night to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the order in Honolulu. There were a number of visiting brethren from the States present, and a good sprinkling of the oldest members of the order in Honolulu.

D. D. G. S. L. L. La Piere occupied the chair of Noble Grand in place of L. W. Hough, who holds that office in the lodge. The services opened with prayer and singing of the opening ode. Then followed remarks by various members of their experience in the early days of Odd Fellowship.

Robert Lewers, who was Treasurer of Excelsior Lodge, told how "in the beginning kerosene was an unknown quantity on the Islands, and the only illumination they could get was from candles. Then kerosene and lamps came to Honolulu, and the lodge adopted its use. Then gas was introduced, and Excelsior Lodge was prompt in keeping up with the march of progress, and adopted it, but this proving unsatisfactory it was abandoned and kerosene substituted."

Remarks were also made by Brothers Lecker, Rose, Oat, Rowe, Turner and L. W. Hough, N. G.

W. C. Parke, in response to a general request, read extracts from Pacific Commercial Advertiser of 1885. They were from an address delivered by his father, the late Marshal Parke, P. D. D. G. S., on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of Excelsior Lodge. It embraces the early history of the lodge and is much too long to publish in full. Mr. Parke said:

"At the time Excelsior Lodge was instituted, Honolulu presented a very different appearance from what it does today. The town was then composed, mostly, of grass houses and a few adobe buildings. Even the stores, where the merchants transacted a large business, with but few exceptions were of the same material. There were a few coral stone buildings, and also some wooden ones. Nearly all the fences were adobe. But the exact figures will give you a better idea of the town at that time. There were 1,345 dwelling houses, of which 49 were stone, 31 part stone and part adobe, 40 wood, 345 adobe and 875 grass. There were 40 stores, of which 15 were stone, 10 wood and 15 adobe. These, with but few exceptions, were plain, unpretending buildings. What a contrast to the city as it now stands, with its fine blocks of stores, and its handsome residences scattered thickly from Kapalama to the Makiki plains, and for a long distance up the Nuuanu Valley. But few landmarks are left of the old unpretending town."

The foreign population of the old town was 690, including 61 ladies and 114 children. Of the ladies, 40 were American, 10 English, and 1 Danish. Our first lodge room was in an adobe house with a grass roof, in the premises on Hotel street, known as Adams' yard. It had a veranda around it, where the Outside Guardian had to keep constant watch on all sides while the lodge was in session. As the building was but one story, it would not have been safe to have allowed him to come inside. You can readily imagine that on rough and stormy nights the surroundings of the Outside Guardian were not as comfortable and cheerful as they are at present.

In 1847 we removed to another adobe house, near the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, not far from the spot where the old Royal Hawaiian Theater afterwards stood.

In 1848 news reached Honolulu of the discovery of gold in California, which caused quite an excitement here, as it did elsewhere. Preparations were at once made for departure, and a general stampede followed. Every available little craft was at once fitted for the voyage, and left here crowded with passengers, nearly all of whom were foreigners. There was such a general exodus that Honolulu was nearly depleted of its foreign population. Of course, most of our members were borne along with the crowd, and we had but very few left. Our meetings were soon confined to a mere Corporal's guard. For many months there was no quorum, and we could transact no business; but we still continued to meet together on Tuesday evenings, to talk over our prospects, and to ascertain if any brother needed our aid or sympathy. As our funds were low, with no prospect of an immediate increase, we found it necessary to reduce our expenses and give up our rooms. At that time Brother H. N. Crabbe was United States naval storekeeper and occupied the two-story stone building near the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, and in which Messrs. Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co. for a long time did an extensive business. In our difficulty Brother Crabbe came to our aid, and at his kind invitation we removed all our paraphernalia to his premises. This was in the latter part of 1848, and we remained there nearly a year, during all which time we continued our informal Tuesday evening meetings. The old building, like most of the brethren who then met within its walls have passed away. It was removed about two years ago to make room for the present Campbell block."

The Excelsior Lodge is a wealthy organization now, and owns a fine building and other real estate in Honolulu. It has paid out more money in sick benefits than any other under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

ONCE OF HONOLULU.

Charles R. Buckland Now Pending Tariff Writer.

A recent copy of a Proprietary paper states that Charles R. Buckland, whose suburban home is in that city, has taken a temporary residence in New York city during treatment for heart disease. Mr. Buckland has been in the doctor's hands since March, and his trouble was very much aggravated by the extreme pressure of editorial work during the campaign. Mr. Buckland will be remembered by the older residents here, first as a newspaper editor and later as assistant to David McKinley Hawaiian Consul at San Francisco. He is now editor of the American Economist the official organ of the American Protective Tariff League and recently received the following recognition or services from President-elect McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, November 5, 1896.
Mr. Chas. R. Buckland,
Editor American Economist.

My Dear Mr. Buckland:

A few days ago I received a letter from you, which I read with interest and pleasure, and I take occasion to express my deep sense of my obligation to you, as the Editor of the Economist. Your work has certain been very effective in giving the people tariff facts in popular form. With best wishes believe me.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. McKinley.

KAWAIHAO CONCERT.

Girls in a Most Delightful Musical Event Saturday.

The Opera House was well filled Saturday night when the girls of Kawaihao Seminary gave a most delightful concert. The program consisted of two parts. The sweet voices of the girls were listened to with pleasure. Following was the program:

PART I.

The Valley of Chamouni.....Glover
Old Folks At Home.....S. S. Meyers
Boat Song.....Abt
Lei Poni Moi
Longing (Double Quartet).....Otto Lob, Op. 72
Fairy Song.....Sudds

PART II.

"Crowning the Fairy Queen,"
Cantata in Two Acts.

The second part of the program was perhaps the most interesting. The girls were dressed in costume. The acting of the principals in the cantata was very clever. The finale was the crowning of the Queen with Miss Flora Smith, a charming young lady of Kawaihao Seminary, as Her Majesty. The effect of the colored lights, the singing and the enthusiastic hailing of the Queen made the scene decidedly a fairylike one.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively, and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and influenza, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

People who sell newspapers in the streets of Moscow are compelled to appear in uniform.

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San Rafael, California.

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Thorough instruction in all English Branches, Classics, Science. Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University.

Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL Training of the Boys. For Information and Testimonials, Address

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References:—
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I am prepared to hull and polish your crop in the best and most economical manner. By my process the breakage and consequent waste is reduced to a minimum, and the coffee put in the very best marketable condition.

J. A. HOPPER.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B.H. PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

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For Pimples, Blackheads

Red, Rough, Oily Skin and Baby Blemishes,

For Red, Rough Hands

Shapeless Nails and Painful Finger Ends,

For Irritations of the Scalp with Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair it is wonderful.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward st., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Notwithstanding the

War in Cuba, War in Manila,

HOLLISTER & COMPANY

Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War" from both sides of the world; Selling them at Old Prices at present, and shall Continue to do so Until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

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JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chalys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

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SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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ON SHORT NOTICE

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Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

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WILHELM OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada,
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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Original and Only Generic. COUGH. COLDS. ASTHMA. BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

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The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States. Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE,

Limited.

SHIPPIING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, Dec. 11.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, from San Francisco.

O. S. S. Australla, Houdlette, from San Francisco.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai.

Stmr Mokolii, Neilson, from Molokai.

Am bk Ceylon, Calhoun, from Europe.

Am schr Aloha, Dabel, from San Francisco.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.

Sunday, Dec. 13.

Stmr Likelike, Andrews, from Maui ports (Claudine route.)

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, Dec. 11.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Gregory, for Kilauea and Makaweli.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

U. S. S. Adams, Watson, for San Francisco.

Monday, Dec. 14.

Stmr J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Mokolii, Neilson, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, for Nawiliwili and Hanamaulu.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australla, Dec. 11.—Miss A. Blacow, J. T. Bowers and son, Mrs. Andrew Brown, Miss R. L. Buckley, J. B. Castle, Charles Chilton and wife, J. R. Colis and wife, J. B. Cooke, J. H. Crawford, Mrs. S. M. Damon and son, Miss May Damon, M. Davis, H. J. Day and wife, C. F. Eckart, Mrs. Capt. Godfrey and five children, J. H. Goodhue, M. Green, Miss M. H. Hardy, Dr. Leon F. Harvey and wife, Miss Mabel Hitchcock, Charles E. Hogg, Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. W. L. Hopper and three children, Mrs. J. J. Horner, D. W. James and wife, J. A. Kennedy, Mrs. L. B. Kerr and two children, Mrs. A. L. Lowrey and maid, F. J. Lowrey and wife, Miss Helen S. Lowrey, Allan Lowrey, Frederick Lowrey, Sherwood Lowrey, Mrs. Edward Madden, C. J. McCarthy, P. A. G. Messchart, J. F. Millar, C. H. Musser, Marcus O'Farrell, M. J. O'Farrell, Dr. J. M. Peebles, Mrs. J. F. Renton, Charles A. Rice, Mrs. W. H. Rice, W. Spaeth, O. B. Spalding, M. P. Spencer and wife, E. F. Sweeney, Miss Templeton, Mrs. Torbert, J. G. Waibel, Mrs. Wm. Weight, Miss Lucia Wheeler, Mrs. Charles Winter, Mrs. H. D. Wilshaw and infant.

From Kauai ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Dec. 12.—G. N. Wilcox, Miss E. Blake and 34 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr Likelike, Dec. 13.—Mrs. J. O. Wilder, Mrs. Kalihi, Miss Kalo, Miss Julia Thomas, F. Wittrock, N. Olmstead, E. A. Mott-Smith, Sing You, R. T. Wilber and wife, Miss L. Cockett, P. T. Phillips, R. Peprwski, W. R. Flint, E. Ross, Capt. Wm. Matson, Father Leonore, C. A. Doyle, A. G. M. Robertson, S. M. Ballou and wife, J. D. Cockett and wife, A. Von Gravemeyer, G. P. Wilder, Mrs. Espinda, and 41 deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Waialeale, Dec. 13.—Mr. Bergstrom, Mrs. F. W. Glade and two children and nine on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr James Makee, Dec. 13.—Charles Day, W. L. Wells and eight on deck.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr Kilaeua, Hon. Dec. 12.—A. Haas and two on deck.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, Dec. 10—853 bags sugar weighing 166,625 lbs, valued at \$3,220,000 and shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., 2,395 bunches bananas shipped by E. L. Marshall, Campbell & Co., Sing Wain & Co. and Geo. Andrews, 342 crates pineapples shipped by Geo. Andrews, M. W. McChesney & Sons, Pearl City Fruit Co., John Kishibori and John Grace; 137 bags coffee by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co. Total value of cargo, \$6,361,68.

For San Francisco, per bk Albert, Dec. 7—18,483 bags sugar, 2,227,474 lbs, valued at \$71,800,000; 200 bags coffee and 200 bags rice shipped by H. Hackfield & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co. Total value of cargo, \$76,719,76.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, and other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

RAINFALL FOR NOVEMBER, 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations Elevation Feet Inches

HAWAII		
Waiakea	50	2.68
Hilo town	100	
Katumana	1250	3.29
Ponahawau	100	3.83
Papekoe	100	3.06
Honomu	300	2.54
Honomu	950	2.46
Hakalau	200	
Honobina	
Laupahoehoe	10	2.08
Laupahoehoe	900	1.75
Okala	400	1.79
Kukaiu	250	1.01
Paauilo	750	1.96
Paauilo	300	
Paauilo	1200	
Honokaa	470	1.60
Kukuihaele	700	1.97
Niuli	200	0.53
Kohala O-trum	350	0.64
Kohala Mission	588	0.67
Kohala Mill	0.69
Waimea	2720	0.70
Awini Ranch	1100	1.28
Kailua	950	0.55
Laupau	1540	0.71
Kealakekua	1580	1.15
Kalabiki	800	
Naalehu	650	6.42
Houupao	1250	6.26
Houupao	15	4.48
Hiles	310	4.10
Paahala	1100	4.66
Olaa (Mason)	1650	5.68
Pohakuloa	2800	4.37
Waiakeheula	750	
Kapoho	50	4.24
Poipoli	10	
Kamaili	650	

MAUI		
Kahului	10	
Kaanapali	15	1.46
Olowalu	15	0.56
Hana Plantation	200	0.80
Hana	1800	3.17
Hamoa Plantation	387	
Pila	180	1.61
Puoumalei	1400	1.31
Haleakala Ranch	2000	1.86
Kula	4000	2.47

MOLOKAI		
Mapulehu	70	1.14

LANAI		
Koole	1600	

OAHU		
Punahoa W. Bureau	50	3.48
Makiki Reservoir	150	
Honolulu (City)	20	3.69
Kulaokahua	50	2.29
King St. (Kewalo)	15	3.82
Kapiolani Park	10	3.24
Manoa	50	
Pauoa	30	4.42
Insane Asylum	30	
Nuuau (School st.)	50	3.75
Nuuau (Wyllies)	250	
Nuuau (Elec. Stn.)	405	4.77
Nuuau (H'way H)	780	7.00
Nuuau, Luakaha	550	7.52
Niu	6	2.81
Maunawili	800	7.76
Waimanalo	25	11.12
Kaneohe	100	4.87
Ahuimanu	350	9.92
Kahuku	25	3.20
Waianae	15	3.33
Waianae	1700	9.29
Ewa Plantation	80	3.99

KAUAI		
Libue, Grove Farm	200	13.31
Libue (Molokoa)	300	12.43
Hanamaulu	200	13.86
Kilauea	325	7.27
Hanalei	10	8.34
Waialae	32	
Makaweli	50	11.90

Hilo Stations		
Average	271	
Honokaa Stations	165	
Kohala Stations	68	0.63
Kona Stations	80	0.80
Kai Station	54	1.14
Olaa Stations	502	5.02
Puna Stations	Average	4.24
Hawaii Stations Aver. by Dist's	2.61	
Maui Stations Average	1.90	
Oahu Average by Districts	5.51	
Kauai Average by Districts	10.97	

22 days.

C. J. LYONS.

In Charge of Weather Bureau.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steam